The following claims are presented for examination:

1. (previously presented): An internal formation for a conduit, the formation comprising a longitudinally extending member adapted to extend along an inside surface of at least a portion of the length of the conduit, the longitudinally extending member having an asymmetric profile in a direction transverse of the longitudinal axis of the member, wherein a first surface of the longitudinally extending member is at least partially directed towards an inlet of the conduit and a second surface of the longitudinally extending member is at least partially directed towards the outlet of the conduit and wherein the angle that the first surface subtends with a diameter of the conduit extending through a portion of the profile of the longitudinally extending member closest to the centre of the conduit is less than 20°, and wherein the internal formation effects spiral flow of a fluid flowing through the conduit.

2. (original): An internal formation according to claim 1, wherein the longitudinally extending member extends helically along the length of the conduit.

3. (previously presented): An internal formation according to claim 1, wherein the longitudinally extending member extends helically along the internal side wall of the conduit.

4. (canceled)

5. (previously presented): An internal formation according to claim 1, wherein the first surface comprises a planar portion and/or a curved portion.

6. (previously presented): An internal formation according to claim 1, wherein the second surface comprises a planar portion and/or a curved portion.

Claims 7-28 (canceled)

29. (previously presented): An internal formation according to claim 6, wherein if the second surface comprises a curved portion, the curved portion is concave or convex, or a combination of concave and convex.

30. (previously presented): An internal formation according to claim 5, wherein if the first surface comprises a curved portion, the curved portion is concave or convex, or a combination of concave and convex.

31. (previously presented): An internal formation according to claim 1, wherein the first surface subtends with the diameter of the conduit extending through the portion of the profile of the longitudinally extending member closest to the centre of the conduit at a

smaller angle than the second surface subtends with the diameter of the conduit.

32. (canceled)

33. (previously presented): An internal formation according to claim 1, wherein the angle that the first surface subtends with the diameter of the conduit is between 5° and 15°.

34. (previously presented): An internal formation according to claim 1, wherein the angle that the first surface subtends with the diameter of the conduit is substantially 10°.

35. (previously presented): An internal formation according to claim 31, wherein the distance along the internal surface of the conduit from the diameter of the conduit to the point at which the second surface meets the internal surface of the conduit is substantially 25% of the internal width of the conduit.

36. (previously presented): An internal formation according to claim 1, wherein the first and second surfaces extend from the internal surface of the conduit towards each other and towards a central longitudinal axis of the conduit.

37. (previously presented): An internal formation according to claim 36, wherein the first and second surfaces are coupled together at an apex or by a third surface.

38. (previously presented): An internal formation according to claim 37, wherein the third surface is a curved surface.

39. (previously presented): A conduit comprising an internal formation in accordance with claim 1.

40. (previously presented): A conduit according to claim 39, wherein the conduit is blood flow tubing.

41. (previously presented): A conduit according to claim 40, wherein the blood flow tubing is a vascular prosthesis.

42. (previously presented): A conduit according to claim 41, wherein the vascular prosthesis is a graft.

43. (previously presented): A conduit according to claim 41, wherein the vascular prosthesis is a stent.

44. (previously presented): A conduit according to claim 41, wherein the vascular prosthesis is a graft/stent combination

45. (canceled)

46. (previously presented): A conduit according to claim 39, wherein the fluid is a liquid.

47. (previously presented): A conduit according to claim 39, wherein the conduit has two or more internal formations in accordance with claim 1.

48. (previously presented): A conduit according to claim 47, wherein the formations are in parallel around the conduit.

49. (previously presented): A conduit according to claim 47, wherein the formations are in series along the conduit.

50. (previously presented): A conduit according to claim 47, wherein the formations differ in height.

51. (previously presented): A conduit according to claim 47, wherein the formations differ in the angle of the first surfaces.

52. (previously presented): A conduit according to claim 47, wherein the formations differ in the angle of the second surfaces.

53. (new): An internal formation according to claim 1 wherein the profile of the longitudinally extending member is uniform along the length of the longitudinally extending member.

54. (new): An internal formation for a conduit, the formation comprising a longitudinally extending member adapted to extend along an inside surface of at least a portion of the length of the conduit, the longitudinally extending member having an asymmetric profile in a direction transverse of the longitudinal axis of the member, wherein a first surface of the longitudinally extending member is at least partially directed towards an inlet of the conduit and a second surface of the longitudinally extending member is at least partially directed towards an outlet of the conduit, and wherein the first and second surfaces extend from the inside surface of the conduit towards each other and are coupled together at an apex or by a curved third surface, and wherein the angle that the first surface subtends with a diameter of the conduit extending through a portion of the profile of the longitudinally extending member closest to the centre of the conduit is less than 20º, and wherein the internal formation effects spiral flow of a fluid flowing through the conduit.